

"Ah!" said he, "I did not know that.—That will certainly be better. Besides those farewells!—those farewells!—they weaken one."

"Yes, yes," said I, "don't make a child of yourself, that's much the best way. Don't kiss her, if you can help it; if you do, you are lost."

"I gave him another good grasp of the hand, and left him. Oh! all this was very hard for me!"

"He seemed to me to keep the secret well; for they walked arm in arm for a quarter of an hour and then returned to the edge of the water to take the rope and the dress which one of the cabin boys had fished up."

"Night came on suddenly. It was the moment I had resolved to seize. But that moment has lasted me till the present time,—and I shall drag it along all my life, like a cannon ball." Here the old commandant was obliged to stop, and I took care not to speak, for fear of turning his ideas out of their channel. He began again, striking his breast:

"That moment, I assure you, I can't understand it yet. I felt the deepest rage seize upon my whole heart, and at the same time something or other, I don't know what, was forcing me to obey, and pushing me forward. I summoned the officers and said to them:—

"Come! a boat in the water, since we are now executioners. Put that girl into it, and keep rowing off until you hear the report of firing; you will then return."

(To be Continued.)

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1844.

To those that feel that concern for the maintenance of general peace throughout the world, which its real importance demands, the news that has come to us by the late arrivals, is of the most gratifying nature. It shows that statesmen have become more alive to the welfare of the human race as a whole, and are leaving behind them, as unworthy of their age, those sentiments which have hitherto so strongly influenced the cabinets of nations, viz:—national and individual aggrandisement at whatever cost of blood, treasure or principle. Indeed there is an openness of conduct and frankness of avowal of measures by the leading political minds now in power, that must put to confusion the advocates of the old policy. And not the least interesting feature in this development of righteous principle, is the dignified courtesy which prevails among these master-minds. We also find their measures to be ably sustained by the best talents and good sense of their respective nations. Long may it be thus. This state of affairs cannot but afford peculiar gratification to the younger and weaker powers. It proves to them, that if any difficulties should unfortunately arise, in which they may be involved with older and powerful nations, they will be heard with courteous attention; and justice, not force, award the decision. Under such auspices, peace cannot but be maintained. Could the man be found who would seek their destruction, it would be better that his tongue cleave to the roof of its mouth and his right hand forget its cunning, than that he should compass his designs. We have been led to make these observations by the gratification we experienced in perusing the Earl of Aberdeen's remarks in the English House of Lords; an extract of which we gave in our paper of the 9th inst. To day, we add another from Sir Robert Peel's speech of March 8th. in the House of Commons, which is highly honorable to him as a statesman and gentleman. Guizot as worthily represents the interests of humanity in France. These are men that should be cherished as ornaments of their countries and mankind. Their measures are of vital importance to the welfare of nations, and it is to be hoped that the strong good sense of their course will effectually silence that senseless clamor which to gratify its own morbid ends, seeks to embroil kindred nations in warfare.

The news from the United States is none the less pleasing. The rejection of the Texas treaty has well tested the strength of moral political principle in that country, and proved to the world, that it possesses states-

men no less careful of their own and nation's honor, than England or France. Ambition, avarice, territorial aggrandisement and all other passions that usually influence nations to such acts, loudly declaimed in its favor. But justice sternly forbade it, and triumphed. In addition to this act, we hear also of the rejection, by a majority of ten, on the 21st. March by the U. S. Senate of the resolution advising the President to give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

While such measures are carried, there need be no fear that the harmony of the great Nations will be disturbed; and the lesser will be able to rejoice in the sunshine of their prosperity.

The month of November—with the exception of a few rainy days—has been one of uncommon sultriness for the season of the year. December has opened with equal warmth. Vegetation however is becoming quite luxuriant, and the planting and gardening spirit has been taken up in real earnest, by several. The ladies are the most forward in this good cause, and we can point out several grounds of late which have been made "to flourish and blossom as a rose," under their fair auspices.

Advices from Lima inform us of a cargo of Guano being on its way here, per the "Denia." This vessel is bound to India, but the supercargo will sell such amount, at English prices, as may be desired at this port; and also give ample information as to its applicability and utility to various soils—how it is used in the West Indies and other climates—and such other information as may be desired. We consider it highly important to test its value here,—particularly in the light red soil, which becomes so soon exhausted by the culture of sugar-cane.—Individuals will no doubt experiment to a considerable extent, in various ways. Those who have charge of His Majesty's canals, should by no means neglect this opportunity of giving the manure a full and satisfactory trial. It is not at all improbable that it may be made the means of adding greatly to the vegetable resources of the kingdom, and consequently to its general wealth. It therefore merits the attention of all those interested in developing the natural wealth of the country.

BY AUTHORITY.

Before the INFERIOR JUDGES OF HONOLULU, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1844.

Mr. Dudoit, Consul for France, entered a complaint against Mr. Jean Bernard, for enticing a French sailor named Felix Segear from the French whale-ship Meuse, commanded by Capt. Rivaleau; and upon hearing the parties and the testimony, Mr. Bernard was fined by the Judges, according to the Hawaiian Statutes, Sixty Dollars, which was duly paid.

It is due to Mr. Bernard, to say that he urged in his defence that he had no intention to persuade the sailor to desert his vessel, but that as the captain was willing to leave him on the Islands, and he was reputed a good brick-maker, Mr. B. told him and his captain, that if he remained, he (Mr. B.) would give him employment; and this seems to have been the real fact, although involving a technical breach of the law.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The following is extracted from the debates in the British House of Commons:—

"Sir R. PEEL said that, in the first place, he could not but hail with great satisfaction that declaration made by the hon. gentleman towards the close of his speech, to which he declared, that as an independent member of Parliament he would give his support to every measure of Her Majesty's Government which had for its object the security and peace of the world, and the maintenance of the amicable relations which now existed between this country and France. The hon. gentleman might depend upon it that there was no compromise of honor—no compromise of principle in the course he was pursuing. He might depend upon it that by such declarations he was doing much more for the real advantage of the country, by strengthening the hands of the government,

and so enabling them to preserve the peace of the world, than if, merely looking out for some paltry party advantage, he cast at them weak and foolish imputations of acting with undue subserviency to France, and risking the honor and interests of the country, by acting in concert with a French Administration to secure the peace of Europe and the world. (Hear.) He (Sir R. Peel) wished most heartily that others would follow the hon. member's good example in this particular. He wished that great minister of France who had been pursuing a course so perfectly consistent with the honor and the interests of his country—he heartily wished that he was met by less obstruction of this sort, for he believed most firmly that that great man was influenced by precisely the same motives which influenced the government of England, namely, by an anxiety to maintain intact the peace of the world, by a hearty desire to improve the good understanding which consistently with the honor of both countries, subsisted between England and France. That M. Guizot was determined to purchase that peace and good understanding by the exertion of no influence which was injurious to the interests of his own country, he (Sir R. Peel) could bear undoubted testimony, and he did hope with the hon. member that an enlightened public feeling would bear him up above all opposition, and especially above the clamors of those who were making an attack upon his public reputation, grounded upon assertions which he would most undesitatingly undertake to assert were totally without foundation."

There is a striking article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the occupation of Scinde and the reduction of Gwalior by the India Government; the writer labors to prove that those proceedings are less defensible than the French assumption of sovereignty in the Marquesas and the Society Islands. This question, as between Great Britain and France—even if Europe and Africa were embraced—might seem idle or ironical.—*Amazation, per fas et nefas*, has been the business and habit of both of all the Powers for centuries past. Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, and Sweden, have also grown by it in their respective dimensions. We shall see in due time a nice distribution of the Turkish empire. The Island of Madagascar has been some years in the eye of each of the Governments of France and Great Britain; that protest about Texas, and St. Domingo, and Cuba, are consigned in their memorandum-books.—*Paris Correspondence Nat. Int.*

FLATTERY is the ladder by which ambitious men climb to power. In a royal government they fawn around the prince, and flatter all his whims and foibles; in a democratic government they bestow the same fulsome flattery upon the people.

LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.—Among all the fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded for the illustration of the bright hope that is within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead: and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that destiny which Divine Revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and grey through the long dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again with green in the spring sunshine, and every hue speaks of life. The buds that were trampled down and faded, burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty; the streams break from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering from his far journey, giving summer, and warmth, and fertility, and magnificence, to every thing around. All that we see breathes the same hope, and every thing we see rekindles into life.

Latest Dates.

From London, July 18; Paris, July 17; United States—(New Orleans) Aug. 24; (New York) Aug. 4; (Boston) Aug. 3; Mexico—(San Blas) Oct. 8; Society Islands—(Tahiti) Oct. 26; China, Jne. 14;

Imports.

Nov. 28—New York:—per *Mariposa*—2 boxes Merchandise; Rev. S. Damon, 2 do., Rev. S. Dibble, 3 boxes Specie; L. Chamberlain, 5 cases Merchandise, 15 baskets Champagne; C. Brewer & Co. 2 pieces Ordnance, 1000 pigs Lead, 140 boxes Soap, 2 bbls. Cigars, 2 boxes Tobacco, 7 boxes Cigars, 1 Winch Chain and Gin, 5 bbls. Vinegar, 3 Medicine Chests, 119 Handspikes, 6 bbls. Dried Apples, 4 lbs. Hams, 3 boxes Shoes, 35 boxes Spices; E. S. Benson, 3,007 bbls.—boxes, bales and packages, Stores; and 12 boxes Medicines; for U. S. Pacific Squadron, and to U. S. Naval Store-keeper.

Dec. 5—LIMA:—per *Julia*—15 cases Rum, 5 cases Paints, 18,546 lbs. Iron, 8 bbls Hoop Iron, 3 cases Fowling Pieces, 3 cases Knives, 2 cases Hardware, 26 Iron Pots, 19 bags Shot, 1 case Beads, 115 doz. Looking Glasses, 1 case Umbrellas, 13 Accordions, 19 gro pearl Buttons, 20,000 Sponges, 5 doz. German Harps, ready made Clothing, Prints; to master.

Sales at Auction.

By *Paty & Co.*—Dec. 2—The hull and appurtenances of the Am. whale-ship *Wilmington* and *Liverpool Packet*, wrecked off the harbor, and sold upon the award of the arbitrators appointed by the Agents for the owners of said ship and of the salvor. The first bid was \$50—the second, \$1000—at which she was knocked down, no other offer being made.

Notice.—Should Mr. ROBERT FINDLAY, who left New York in the year 1839, on a whaling voyage, and who resided some time since at Hawaii, on a Sugar plantation, be now residing on any of these Islands, he will receive intelligence from his anxious mother, by applying to E. O. HALL, of Honolulu. Dec. 7.



1844.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 1—Br. ship *Peruvian*, Brooks, St. Johns 36 months; 300 sperm, 2200 whale. Br. brq. *Emma*, Elbourne, London 22 mos.; 200 sperm. Am. brq. *Ann*, Leek, Sag Harbor 15 months; 1200 whale. Dec. 2—Am. whale-ship *Uncas*, Gillett, New Bedford 15 months; 2400 whale, 50 sperm. Dec. 5—Br. brq. *Eliza Francis*, Minor, London 25 months; 700 sperm. [Am. whale-ship *Narragansett*, off and on—sailed same day.] Hamburg brig *Julia*, Wilken, Lima 37 days. Am. whale-ship *Charles* and *Frederick*, Allen, New Bedford 30 mos.; 1800 sperm.—(Japan.) Dec. 6—10 o'clock, off the harbor, an English Sch.—said to be the *Swallow*, from Callao—laden with Guano.

SAILED.

Dec. 5—Am. whale-ship *Martha*, Sayer, Fairhaven; to cruise, and home. Danish whale-ship *Neptune*, Sodring; to cruise. Mexican Sch. *Julia Ann*, Leidersdorf; Monterey, California. Dec. 6—Br. whale-ship *Peruvian*, Brooks; for St. Johns.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.—The Hamburg brig *Julia* left at Callao, Oct. 30, H. B. M. ships *Dublin*, *Fisgard*, and *Talbot*; also, U. S. sch. *Shark*. A brig—the *Swallow* we believe—left Callao, for this port, to touch at Paia and the Gallipagos, previous to the sailing of the *Julia*.

Oct. 4—Am. ship *Inez*, Knox, 138 days from Boston, for this port—put into Valparaiso for water and provisions. The U. S. brig-of-war *Phoenix*, had also arrived at Valparaiso, from the United States. Another vessel of war was to leave for the Pacific station, in September,—name unknown.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Select School.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the *FOURTH TERM* of his *Select School*, will commence on Monday next, 9th instant. A. JOHNSTONE.

N. B.—The California scholars having been withdrawn, there are at present a few vacancies for day boarders, if required. Dec. 7.

For New-York.

THE fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened ship *MARIPOSA*, JOTHAM PARSONS master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to Nov. 30. if E. S. BENSON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN BALLOU & C. H. NICHOLSON, Tailors, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN BALLOU, C. H. NICHOLSON. Honolulu, Nov. 27, '44.

J. N. B.—JOHN BALLOU will continue to do the *TAILORING* business, in all its branches, on his own account, at his present shop, (over the store of Mr. E. C. Webster.) The accounts of the late firm will be settled by me. Nov. 27. 3w JOHN BALLOU.

Journeymen Shoemakers Wanted.

WANTED.—2 good steady Journeymen Shoemakers, by J. STONE. Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1844. if

Compositors Wanted.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find employment by applying at this Office. if 29

Salted Beef.

50 BBLs. superior Hawaii Salt Beef; 2000 lbs. Tallow; 600 lbs. Suet; for sale by the Receivers of the Estates of French & Greenway. Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1844. if

Notice.

DOCTOR C. F. WINSLOW, from the United States, having established himself a permanent resident at Lahaina, (Maui,) offers his services to those persons who visit that port, in need of Medical or Surgical attendance. Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 30, 1844. 6m